

LOUISVILLE EVENING BULLETIN.

VOL. 4.

LOUISVILLE, KY., WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 11, 1855.

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THE EVENING BULLETIN

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THE WEEKLY BULLETIN

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WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1855.

The Journal is reminded of Col. Preston's entrance into public life. He was a Whig and as such ran for the Convention in 1849. But did the Journal support him? Not! he opened his columns to the abuse of Col. Preston, and suffered an anonymous correspondent over the signature of "A Proslavery Whig," to pour the vilest personalities upon him, without editorial comment. Col. Preston was a proslavery Whig and received the support of the Democrats. The Journal and Courier opposed him, and supported the emancipation ticket.—Times.

This is neither the first nor the second time that the same paper has charged the Journal with having supported the emancipation cause in 1849. There is not a particle of foundation for the charge. In the canvass preceding the election in 1849 of delegates to the Constitutional Convention, we opposed emancipation more earnestly than any other paper in the city. We wrote and published more against it than any other paper either in the city or in the State. We wrote so strongly upon the subject that the Courier, then an emancipation paper, charged that we "abused and vilified the emancipation writers," and that, "having failed to suppress the cause of emancipation by arrogant dictation," we were "resorting to vituperation and denunciation against the supporters of the cause." We replied in a long article, from which we publish a few sentences:

We have charged them (the writers in favor of emancipation) with nothing but an over-heated zeal, running into blindness, bigotry, and fanaticism. • • • We have charged them that their passionate pursuit of their object has blinded them to the difficulties which lie in their way, to the consequence of their action on their own cause, and the train of evils sure to flow from that action. • • • But while we say that they have done more mischief than fifty times their number could do good though their lives were protracted beyond the days of Methuselah, we make no imputation upon their motives. • • • Upon the subject of slavery we are not aware that our opinions have ever undergone any change. • • • We have no opinion of any plan of emancipation.

We wish that slavery in Kentucky may be allowed to work out its own solution gradually, quietly, and peacefully, without any effort to bring it to a more sudden termination, and without any effort to perpetuate it."

On the day of the election, we put forth as strong an article against emancipation as we knew how to write. That article began thus:

If emancipation is the true policy of the State of Kentucky, it ought to be supported by facts and arguments consistent with themselves; and, if it were the true policy, it would be supported only by such facts and arguments. But we find it supported by considerations the most inconsistent in print and in oral discussions.

There were several highly important questions besides emancipation upon which the delegates to the convention would have to act in that body; and upon most of those questions the Anti-Emancipation candidates held views directly opposite to our own, yet Mr. Guthrie was the only one of them for whom we did not vote. We declined voting for him, but we did not vote for either of the emancipation candidates. And if we were to express now the sentiments which Mr. Guthrie published under his own name, saying that he was in favor of colonizing the twenty thousand free negroes of Kentucky and in favor of emancipating the two hundred thousand slaves thereafter—making compensation to the owners.

To the charge of the Times that we opened our columns to an article denouncing Col. Preston, we answer that we also opened our columns to two replies from his friends warmly defending him, and that we ourselves voted for him.

Gen. Quitman was openly charged a few weeks ago by the New York Sun, the organ of the Cuban Junta, with having dishonestly pocketed a very large sum of money paid him by the Junta for the promotion of the last conspiracy to invade Cuba. Gen. Quitman replied in a card in the Natchez Courier that the statement was false and slanderous, but declined to make any explanation, assuming that the present is not a proper time. To this the Sun rejoins, that as the General's connection with the Cuban Junta has ceased, and the expedition has

been discontinued, the expedition has failed, now is a very proper time to make explanations. We think ourselves that the proper time to meet a charge of embezzlement or breach of trust is when the charge is made. Gen. Quitman, however, has always had a high personal standing.

JUDGE BULLOCK'S OPINION IN THE CONTEMPT CASE.—We publish this morning the opinion of Judge Bullock in the contempt case. It will be read with great interest by our citizens. It is concise, clear, and able, and his course is almost unanimously approved.

Wheat has declined to \$1 per bushel.

This is the first appearance of the beautiful young "Florida" in our columns. We hope for many rich favors from her hand:

[For the Louisville Bulletin.]

THE MAIDEN'S COMPLAINT.

Oh, leave me not thus,

In sorrow to weep,

The dew-drop is kissing

The flower that's asleep;

And the moon looks so pensively

Down on the now.

That mornin's I can see

A dark frown on her brow.

Then smile not so scornfully,

Light winds will blow

Wherever the storm

It's fairy may go.

And the sunshine will linger

O'er flowers that have died,

Tho' the bright and the beautiful

Flee from their side.

Oh let me once list

Thy rich voice again,

Ere my heartstrings were woke

To this sad mournful strain;

'Mid the gay thong of pleasure

Thou call'dst me thine own;

And now thou foras' st me,

When weeping alone.

'Tis only to lend

New strength still to live,

That showers their rich treasures

The blooming rose give.

Bu' when its day closes,

They fall near its bed,

Never more to awaken

The drooping and dead.

FLORIDA.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.—We publish this morning the details of the engagements on the 7th, 8th, and 9th ult. before Sebastopol, in which the allies triumphed. The particulars of the battle of the 18th, of which the telegraph has given us a sketch, and in which the allies were worsted, have not yet been received. The accounts we give are very interesting, and we deem their publication necessary to keep up a succinct history of the war.

The Providence Journal says: "An esteemed correspondent in London intimates to us in a private letter, that it is rumored in that city and generally believed that the allied army had met with a more disastrous defeat than is contained in the newspaper accounts. That it is said that in their attack on the Redan and Malakoff forts they were not only defeated, but were driven beyond their advanced parallels."

On the other hand, the Paris correspondent of the Commercial Advertiser says: "I ought to have mentioned, while speaking of the absence of telegraphic intelligence, that Gortschakoff is quite as silent as Pelissier, and as it is evident that the former would naturally make known what the latter would seek to withhold, it is thought that messages from him have been suppressed."

The Pacific, which sailed from Liverpool for New York on the 30th ult., is now due.

Among the recent failures in England have been Mr. Hickman, an ironmaster near Birmingham, for \$100,000, and Messrs. Whitehouse & Jefferies, also of the same neighborhood, whose liabilities are likewise stated to be heavy.

The weather in England had continued favorable for all except the grass crops, which were injured by a harsh dry temperature.

THE MAMMOTH CAVE—CARTER & THOMAS'S STAGES.—This is the very season for going to the Mammoth Cave, the season when a visit to that great wonder of the world is the most delightful. We never feel the intense heat of summer without an ardent longing to be there. It is the only refuge from the fervors of the summer in this section of the country. The sojourners at the hotel near the mouth of the Cave are almost as cool in the hottest days as if they were reposing in the shadow of an ice-mountain.

Many little parties here are contemplating an excursion to the Cave, but some of them think of deferring it until autumn. We can assure them that they would enjoy the visit more now than in that season. And we advise them by all means to take the stage instead of traveling by private vehicles. In the former mode they can go there without trouble or care in a single day and return in another instead of passing a week or so upon the road. The stage line of Messrs. Carter & Thomas is thoroughly reliable and offers every accommodation that can be desired.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.—All our exchange papers are more or less crowded with accounts of celebrations on the 4th of July. The day appears to have been observed with more than ordinary attention. The great speech of the day, however, was made by Hon. Edward Everett, at Dorchester, Massachusetts. Numerous accidents are mentioned, but we have no room for them.

The latest accounts from Cuba represent the prospects for the next sugar crop as being very good. Sugars were dear with a small stock on hand, and molasses was exceedingly scarce and held at high rates. The apprehension in regard to any filibuster movement was entirely removed, and confidence restored. The health was very good.

A NEW NOVEL BY A KENTUCKY LADY.—Mrs. Mary E. Herndon, of Fayette county, has just published a novel entitled "Oswyn Dudley, or the Bandits of Italy." It is for sale by F. Madden and S. Ringgold, of this city. We have seen highly favorable notices of it. We have not time to read it just now, but we know the authoress as a lady of beauty and talent.

A NICE QUESTION.—Sam. "You'll get it for hooking dat turkey last night. Mas'r knows it." Pompey. "I didn't hook it. Well, I eat de turkey, didn't I? Well, ain't de turkey part o' me? Mas'r aint got so much turkey, but ain't he got more nigger? I tell you de turkey only change places."

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NEWS ITEMS.

The long-pending assault and battery case between N. P. Willis and Mr. Forest was decided during the June term of the Court of Appeals, the judgment of the court appealed from being affirmed.

The Lynchburg Virginian mentions a rumor that Dr. Averett, of Halifax, Va., formerly a member of Congress, went to his study a few days ago with a lighted cigar and laid down on a lounge, when, probably failing to sleep, his cigar set fire to thickly waded dressing gown which he had on. He was soon enveloped in flames, and either from suffocation or the inhalation of flame, expired.

Please Guilty.—The Post-Office Department have advices that Capt. Dennison, arrested for mail robbery at Chicago, pleads guilty.

Bishop Whitehouse.—The Boston Christian Witness publishes the private circular of Bishop Whitehouse, in which he resigns his office as Bishop of the Diocese of Illinois. He speaks of himself as suffering from the "local disquietness," "disloyalty and faction," which grieved and assailed his predecessor, and prefers to "withdraw in silence, rather than originate a discussion which might wound the peace of the church," &c.

The following list of Indiana banks are received at 1½@2 per cent. discount by Jacob Thompson at New York:

Agricultural Bank, Mt. Sterling.....	1½
Bank of Indiana, Muncie City.....	1½
Union Plankroad Company, Michigan City.....	2
Bank of Mt. Vernon, Mt. Vernon.....	2
Bank of Salem, Salem.....	2
Bank of Warsaw, Warsaw.....	2
Commercial Bank, Evansville.....	2
Farmers' Bank, Westfield.....	2
Huntington County Bank, Huntington.....	2
Huntington State Bank, Columbus.....	1½
New York & Virginia State Bank, Evansville.....	1½
Southern Bank, Terre-Haute.....	2
Bank of Cohen, Coopers.....	2

[From the morning's Journal.]

ARRIVAL OF THE ILLINOIS.

NY, July 10.

The steamship Illinois, from Aspinwall, arrived this evening with 450 passengers and \$829,613 in treasure. Her dates from California are the same as those brought by the Northland Light.

The sloop-of-war John Adams was at Panama on June 30th.

The U. S. ship Independence left Pailo on the 15th of June for Callao to enforce the settlement of a question between the representative of the United States and the Government of Lima, arising from the detention by the latter of the captain of the American vessel John Cummings.

The mines are yielding abundantly, and 1855 bids fair to equal if not exceed the production of any previous year.

The California mint is coining at the rate of \$100,000 per day.

Marks—Jobbing trade has been active. Considerable transactions from first hands. Sugars, gunny bags, and a few other articles have slightly improved. Most others declined.

Flour \$1 60@\$12; wheat \$1 50@\$1 87; clear pork \$2 16; lard 16¢.

NEW YORK, July 10.

It is rumored, but not generally credited, that the ship Ann, from New York for New Orleans, has been wrecked at Key West and all hands perished except the captain, his son, and son's wife.

Capt. Smith, charged with being engaged in the slave trade, was sentenced to two years imprisonment and pay a fine of \$1,000.

CONCORD, July 10.

The Senate passed the House liquor bill with a slight alteration by a vote of 10 to 1. The Legislature adjourned on Saturday.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.

The trial of Schlagler for the murder of his wife commenced to-day. It will be remembered that Mrs. Schlagler was murdered in April last in Green Lane and horribly mutilated, and that her husband was arrested on suspicion.

CINCINNATI, July 10.

The delegates appointed to the anti-Nebraska convention on the 13th stand thus in 34 counties for Governor—Chase 135, Brinkerhoff 57.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.

A man named Mathew Cochran was killed on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad near Stanton. He was lying across the track, and was not seen in time to prevent his being crushed to death. He was probably intoxicated.

NEW YORK, July 10.

Col. Alvick Mann, extensively and favorably known as a circus proprietor under the firm of Welch & Mann, died yesterday.

PORTLAND, July 10.

The second coroner's inquest in regard to the cause of the death of Robbins, killed during the liquor riot, has resulted in a verdict to the effect that the deceased came to his death by harsh illegal action of Mayor Dow, leaving it to the court to determine the degree of crime, whether murder or manslaughter.

LOUISVILLE, July 11.

Flour continues in limited supply. Small sales from store at \$8 50

EVENING BULLETIN.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 11, 1855.

TURKEY AND HER FRIENDS THE ALLIES.—The Czar Nicholas was in the habit of typifying the condition of Turkey by referring to it as that of a sick man. Sick though she may have been before the war, she now seems to be ill even unto death. Her complaint is mortal, and, though she may linger, the catastrophe must come, the question of her dissolution being reduced to a mere matter of time. The allies entered upon the war ostensibly with the disinterested and chivalric purpose of vindicating the rights and preserving the nationality of Turkey, but, before the war had lasted a year, we find them negotiating for peace upon other grounds and entirely independent of Turkey. To limit the power of Russia and not to maintain the integrity of Turkish sovereignty is now the avowed purpose of the Western powers in the prosecution of the war. If Turkey is permitted to remain with nominal sovereignty, it will be so arranged by the allies not from any regard they entertain for her rights and interests, but from their fear of Russia. It may suit the allies to interpose the effete government of the Sultan as a barrier to the march of the enterprising Russian who might take a fancy to extend his dominion in the direction of Hindostan and Algeria. Of all the belligerents, Turkey seems to have now the least interest in the war; indeed her complicity in it at all seems to be almost lost sight of. When the allies are spoken of, no one thinks of the Turks as one of the parties; in fact the existence of Turkey seems to be practically ignored. The Sublime Porte, it is true, had an ambassador at Vienna, but he appeared to be a mere automaton, and was there simply to inscribe his name on any paper that the ministers of France and England might direct him to sign. The interests, that the ambassadors of the allies were at Vienna to arrange, were the interests of France and England, and not those of Turkey, and the fact is that Turkey takes no efficient part either in making peace or in waging war; she has virtually retired from the stage of action in the great drama of European antagonisms.

The truth is, Turkey has been made to feel that, under no combination of circumstances, can the present war eventuate to her advantage. This great fact has been palpably forced upon her notice and made clear to her comprehension, and the result has been to infuse a suspicion into the minds of her people that their interests are to be sacrificed to those of pretended friends. It is matter of notoriety that Constantinople is becoming rapidly and thoroughly Europeanized. French uniforms are as common there as Turkish shawls and turbans, and the soldiers and officers of the allies are to be seen jauntily parading the streets, with a sort of satisfied air, which seems to say, "we are at home here." The French in the Pera quarter of the city have taken a lease on their barracks for fifteen years, and they offer every indication to the astonished Moslems that their stay is to be a long one. There is a beautiful custom prevailing in Turkey that at once attests the graceful hospitality and the respect for authority for which the Turks are celebrated. Whenever a man of rank and distinction visits the house of one of an inferior station, the house, with all the things therein, is immediately placed at the disposal of the visitor; it becomes as it were *his*, and the actual owner is a guest in his own house while the visit lasts. The French and English seem to be availing themselves of this species of hospitality on an extended scale. They have taken possession of the Turkish household, with some indications that the visit may be never-ending.

NEWS ITEMS.

Marine Losses.—The New York Insurance Monitor has complete tables which show that the enormous sum of \$18,972,692 74 was absorbed in the marine losses sustained by insurance offices in New York and Massachusetts during the year 1854.

The Veterans of the War of 1812.—A State convention of the veterans of the war of 1812 was held at Utica, New York, on the 4th inst. Gen. John S. Van Rensselaer of Albany presided. A memorial to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, setting forth the claims of the surviving soldiers of the war of 1812 to be pensioned, was adopted. A number of letters from distinguished gentlemen who had been invited to attend were read, announcing their inability to be present. Among these were communications from Senator Fish, the Hon. D. S. Dickinson, and Gen. Leslie Combs.

Stocking, who was charged with arson, robbery, and murder, has been tried in Lafayette, Ind., and found guilty of murder in the first degree.

Effect of the Late Earthquake at Baltimore.—The only effect which has come to our knowledge is a sinking of the earth in the yard of the turning establishment of Mr. Jas. S. Suter, on Frederick street. Before the earthquake no knowledge was had of any break in the yard, but on the following morning it was discovered that there was a hole about 12 inches in diameter, though larger below, and about 15 feet deep. It has been partially filled up, but the hole is still there, and can be seen by any who feel curious on the subject. Whether it was the result of the earthquake or other cause is not certainly known, but it was not discovered until after that convolution of the earth.—*American, July 6.*

Registration of Letters.—In the new system of registration for the greater security of valuable letters sent by mail, with each letter bill sent from the mailing office a blank letter bill is sent, which is denominated the *return letter bill*; and which should be filled up at the office of delivery according to instructions, and *returned to the mailing office* from which it was received. We are informed that several postmasters, disregarding the general instructions with which they have been furnished, and misunderstanding the instructions printed on the bill received from the mailing office (which is to *return to this office*) are in the habit of returning these bills to the department.—*Washington Union.*

RESTORATION OF LANDS IN MISSOURI.—The Washington Union says that it is in contemplation to restore to market in September next the remaining lands withheld from sale or entry along the route of the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad, in the northern part of Missouri. These lands comprise two strips unappropriated lands (nine miles road), extending entirely across the State from the Mississippi to the Missouri river, and lying outside of the six-mile limit on each side of the route of the railroad. Having been unavoidably reserved for sale or entry, their restoration is calculated to give a new impulse to the neighborhood they embrace. They are in the districts subject to sale at Palmyra, Fayette, Milan, and Plattsburg.

Wm. Warfield, Esq., of Fayette, has recently sold to Brutus J. Clay, Esq., of Bourbon, a roan heifer, 12 months old, sired by the imported bull Chilton, out of a cow by Capt. Benj. Warfield's great breeding bull Renick. The price paid for her was five hundred dollars. She is said to be a magnificent animal.

The Lexington Observer reports two more deaths by cholera in Nicholasville—one alady, Mrs. Bourne, and the other a free negro man. There are but few cases now in the town, and the disease is believed to have pretty much spent its force.

THAT "MONSTER WEDDING."—The New York Evening Post says as follows in reference to the great wedding that, according to the newspapers, is soon to take place at the St. Nicholas House in New York:

Judge Concklin and his daughters were guests at the Hotel about a month ago, and nothing was heard at that time, or since, of any intended marriage fete there or elsewhere in which they were interested. There is to be a small wedding party at the St. Nicholas some time during the present month. A gentleman named Lawrence, of Kentucky, is to be married to a Southern lady, and the wedding party will come to the North and stop a few days at the St. Nicholas. About fifty rooms have been partially engaged for the party. The bride and bridegroom and their friends will afterwards leave the city for Saratoga and other places of summer resort. This is the nearest approximation to the "monster wedding" of which the proprietors of the St. Nicholas have any knowledge.

[For the Louisville Bulletin.]

TO AVOID THE FLUX.

"Do not avoid the delicious ripe fruits—the nice hot green corn; feast on such of Beneficence's bounty; be temperate—eat freely if you would escape the bloody flux." What! what don't we know better, sir?

In the summer of 1852 we resided on Red river, Ky., where the flux broke out with alarming fatality. Fresh vegetables, all succulent food was almost universally unmolested. Our observation and reflection (and perhaps our impulsive appetite) induced us to reverse the *austere prophylactic* rules. Our family all dined on succulent food, and particularly on the baneful green corn and melons.

We all had the flux? No!—though our abstemious neighbors had, and the community was in deep mourning.

The subsequent season we resided in Bath county. Scarce a family in our vicinity escaped unscathed by the destructive epidemic, though our prophylactic diet was avoided as cautiously as if it had been saturated with virulent poison. Our large family of fifteen persons indulged freely in the luxuries of seasonal food—green corn, &c.—and escaped every symptom of the flux.

We have observed coincidences sufficient to deem it our duty to call attention to an assertion—that succulent food, ripe fruits, green corn, and generally all anti-scorbutic diet may be considered not only anti-fluxic but anti-choleric.

And we are glad, for the sake of humanity, to refer to such able authority as Prof. M. L. Knapp's recent paper, published in the N. Y. Journal of Medicine, on the "Cause, nature, cure, and prevention of Epidemic Cholera." His conclusion, that cholera is scorbutic disease, is most plausible, if not demonstrated; or at least, that anti-scorbutics appear to prove preventive, and therefore not causes of cholera. Might we not form a similar conclusion in relation to "flux."

We submit the above to the unprofessional public, as then we think it more rightly belongs; and because the observation of the majority should sooner arrive at the truth. But as a little learning might be a dangerous thing, even here we should add a cautionary remark.

If the accustomed diet has not been of the anti-scorbutic kind an abrupt and too exclusive adoption of it may stimulate the scorbutic condition into an acute manifestation.

JULY 6, 1855. A. J. S.—Medicus.

THE JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD.—It affords us no ordinary pleasure to be able to announce that under the management of the present efficient president and directory this road has attained a position that ranks it among the best managed roads in the West. Much of the popularity and rapidly increasing business of the road is directly attributable to the active and energetic efficiency of A. P. Osborne, Esq., its present gentlemanly superintendent, under the wise and liberal policy established by its president and directory.

Like all Western roads, it was commenced and prosecuted under difficulties of no trivial character.

It had to meet and overcome opposition from home as well as abroad. But past difficulties have been overcome by energy, prudence, and forecast, and we may safely anticipate for it a more prosperous future.

The road never can become what it should be until it is completed to Indianapolis, its natural and necessary terminus. As long as it is dependent upon the caprice of the Madison road and subservient in the least degree to the Madison interest, it never can assume that proud position of an independent road to which its business connections and facilities entitle it.

We understand that the negotiations pending between our road and the Madison road in reference to new running arrangements have totally failed. If that be true, we hope that the company will go to work in earnest to complete the road through to Indianapolis as originally contemplated, and every friend of the road should feel himself under obligations to lend a helping hand in the way of "material aid" to push it forward.—*Jeffersonville Repub.*

THE RIOT IN DETROIT.—The telegraph a few days ago gave us a brief account of a disgraceful riot in Detroit, and the papers from the city of Saturday contain the particulars. The girl who was killed by a brickbat was a little German child, on her way home from school. A negro man named Jordan was very severely hurt, and also a German whose name was unknown. A large number of arrests have been made. The burning of the house satisfied the desire of vengeance, and the crowd dispersed.

The following are extracts from a Paris letter to the New York Commercial:

The Academy of Science will probably soon announce the success of one of its members in producing the new metal, aluminum, in abundance, at a very low price. Hitherto, the cost, \$30 a pound, rendered it very nearly useless, in spite of its many and admirable qualities. M. Deville is said to have discovered a means of producing it for \$3 a pound. It is light like glass; white and bright like silica; inoxidable like gold; malleable like copper; as easily molded as lead; as tenacious as iron; as abundant as clay; and, the Academy hopes, soon to be as cheap as dirt. It will be wise to wait for the confirmation of this intelligence, in which, however, there is nothing impossible.

The Exposition is gaining ground. The receipts are better, and the display is becoming more and more complete.

The prospects of the harvest are less flattering than at the date of my last, an extraordinary attack of cold, blustering weather having taken place throughout the North of France. The yield of the year will certainly not be abundant, and I doubt if it be sufficient. The season is backward, beside, and the possibility of a gap between the old and new flour is largely discussed.

The situation of the lower classes is just now deplorable in the extreme; meat is out of the question, and they never touch it; the absence of wine forces them to the resource of decoctions of leaves, and roots; and bread is so dear that it is with difficulty they procure even that. The present generation have never passed through such a period of trial and privation.

I have to chronicle the constantly increasing *furore* created by Madame Ristori, and the rapid decline of Rachel. The principal dramatic authority calls upon the Minister of State to find out what engagements bind Ristori to the Royal Theatre of Turin, sever them at whatever cost, and secure the Italian permanently at Paris. At the same time, the language held toward Rachel is really outrageous. She is urged to go to America, once for all, and she is told that she need not return.

BUSINESS OF THE PENSION OFFICE—Bounty Land Claims.—The following is an abstract of the business of the Pension Office from March 3 to July 7:

Total number of applications received... 186,800
Do enveloped, briefed, &c. 124,926
Do acknowledged 117,297
Do registered in two-letter index 44,219
Do examined 23,978
Do allowed 12,252
Do bounty land warrants issued 8,788
Do bounty land warrants registered 6,300

Of the claims allowed during the past week, four are for soldiers of the Revolution, and twenty-one for the widows of Revolutionary men.

First Prosecution under the Maine Law.—An intoxicated man was brought up yesterday morning, fined \$10 for the misdemeanor, and sworn as to the place where he obtained his liquor. He testified that it was given to him by Mr. Trotter, proprietor of the Cottage Inn, Front street. The accused was arrested, and appeared with his counsel, F. L. Durand, Esq., who asked for an adjournment of the case until 2 P. M. to-day, in order to give an opportunity for a further examination of the statutes. The request was granted.

Rochester Democrat of Saturday.

OFFICIAL.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 7, 1855.
Present—President E. D. Weatherford and all the members.

Alderman Kaye, from Finance and Special Committee, reported an ordinance making appropriations for the fiscal year ending March 9th, 1856, which was amended and passed by the following vote:

Yeas—Mr. President Weatherford and Messrs. Burton, Harris, Douglass, Kaye, Grainger and Howard—7.

Nay—Mr. Taylor—1.

Alderman Kaye, from Committee on Finance, by leave, reported an amendment from the Common Council to the ordinance regulating the levy of city taxes for the year ending March 9th, 1856, prescribing the duties of collectors, and fixing their compensation, which was concurred in and passed as amended.

Alderman Kaye, from same, by leave, reported an ordinance from the Common Council relating to the collection of city taxes for the year 1855, which was read and rejected.

Alderman Douglass, by leave, introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a special committee be appointed, consisting of two members, for the purpose of taking into consideration the subject of licensing taverns, or houses of entertainment, with or without the privilege of retailing spirituous liquors, and the powers and duties of the General Council in reference to the same, and report to collections or secure the property to the city by complete title.

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EVENING BULLETIN.

NEWS BY THE AMERICA.

The mails by the steamer America arrived at Boston on Friday. We select the official accounts of the capture of the Mamelon and the Quarries on the 7th of June, and the Times's comments on the repulse of the allies on the 18th.

The papers contain nothing specially important additional to what has been published in the Halifax dispatch. Of the attack on the 18th of June, the Morning Herald says—"The British troops carried the outworks of the Redan, but found that the enemy had prepared a deep trench, which it was impossible to pass without either scaling ladders or planks. The gallant band were exposed to a most murderous fire, and after sustaining it is said, a loss of four to five thousand men, and having forty officers killed, retired. Our casualties were much augmented by the guns of the Malakoff enfilading the outworks of the Redan; added to which, the men-of-war in the harbor were laid broadside on, and by their firing on the retiring troops caused fearful havoc, there being no cover or shelter whatever from the storm of projectiles."

The Daily News intimates that government was in possession of fuller intelligence, which it withheld from the public.

THE CAPTURE OF THE MAMELON AND THE QUARRIES.

BOSTON, June 9.

My Lord—I have the great satisfaction of informing your Lordship that the assault, which was made upon the Quarries in front of the Redan from our advanced parallel in the right attack on the evening of the 7th inst., was attended with perfect success, and that the brave men who achieved this success with a gallantry and determination that does them infinite honor maintained themselves on the ground they had acquired, notwithstanding that during the night, and in the morning of yesterday, the enemy made repeated attempts to drive them out, each attempt ending in failure, although supported by large bodies of troops, and by heavy discharges of musketry, and every species of offensive mis-

cane. The French on our right had shortly before moved out of their trenches and attacked the Ouvrages Blancs and the Mamelon. These they carried without the smallest check, and their leading column rushed forward and approached the Malakoff tower; but this it had not been in contemplation to assail, and the troops were brought back and finally established in the enemy's works, from which the latter did not succeed in expelling them, though the fire of musketry and cannon which was brought to bear upon them was tremendous.

I never saw anything more spirited and rapid than the advance of our allies.

I am happy to say that the best feeling prevails between the two armies, and each is proud of and confident in the gallantry and high military qualities of the other.

I apprised your Lordship, by telegraph on the 6th, that our batteries re-opened that afternoon. The fire was kept up with the greatest energy until the day closed, when it was confined to vertical fire, but the next morning the guns resumed the work of destruction, and the effect was such that it was determined by Gen. Pelissier and myself that the time had arrived for pushing our operations forward. Accordingly, soon after 6 o'clock on the evening of the 7th, the signal was given for the assault of the works I have enumerated, and the result was most triumphant.

The troops employed in storming the Quarries were composed of detachments from the Light and Second divisions, and at night they were supported by the 63d regiment.

Although nothing could be more spirited than the attack of the Quarries or more creditable to every officer and man engaged in the operation, yet I cannot refrain from drawing your Lordship's especial attention to the energy and determination which they all displayed in maintaining and establishing themselves after their first success in them. They were repeatedly attacked during the night, and again soon after daylight on the 8th, and it was in resisting these repeated efforts on the part of the enemy that a great portion of the heavy loss the army has to deplore was sustained.

Notwithstanding the frequency of the endeavors of the Russians to regain possession of the Quarries, and the interruptions to the work to which these attacks gave rise, Lieut. Col. Tylor was enabled to effect the lodgment and to establish the communication with the advanced parallel.

It is deeply to be lamented that this success should have entailed so heavy a loss as is shown in the accompanying returns, which, however, are still incomplete.

I have just learned that the enemy have abandoned a work in the rear of the "Ouvrages Blancs," which they constructed at the commencement of the month of May. The French took possession of it on the 7th, but did not retain it. In the other works they captured 62 pieces of artillery, and they have 15 officers and about 400 men prisoners.

We have a few prisoners, and among them a captain of infantry, who was wounded, and taken by Corporal Quinn, of the 47th regiment.

I have, &c., RAGLAN.

The Moniteur publishes the following order of the day, addressed by Gen. Pelissier to his troops:

"Soldier! The combat of the 7th of June is a brilliant victory, from the eclat it throws upon our arms and from the greatness of the results obtained. You have deserved well of the Emperor.

"By courage and intrepidity you have captured from the enemy the three redoubts, armed with a powerful artillery, which formed the principal external defense of the town. Sixty-two guns have remained in our hands; and 400 prisoners, of whom 14 are officers, are in our power.

"A later order of the day will proclaim to the army and to our country the names of the corps that took a glorious part in this struggle, and the names of those among you to whom the reward of valor is due.

"I content myself to-day with telling you that your task has been nobly done. In concert with our brave Allies, we have made a decisive step in advance toward the object which, you may rest assured, our persevering efforts will not fail to attain.

"Soldiers! My confidence in you is unlimited, and your Commander-in-Chief is proud to think that you place yours in him.

"The Commander-in-Chief,

"PELISSIER.

"Headquarters before Sebastopol, June 8."

The following is the more detailed account of the special correspondent of the London Times:

CAMP BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, June 6.—A term has been put once more to the long days of expectation and the wearisome indolence or sorness of our camp life. For the third time our fire has opened along the whole range of positions. At half past two o'clock to day, 157 guns and mortars on our side, and above 390 on the French, awoke from silence to tumult. The superiority of our fire over the enemy became apparent at various points before nightfall, especially in the Redan, which was under the special attention of the Naval Brigade. The Russians displayed, however, plenty of determination

and bravado. They fired frequent salvos, at intervals, of four to six guns, and also, by way of reprisals, threw heavy shot up to our Light Division and to the Picket-house hill.

JUNE 7.—At four o'clock this morning the Redan gave some evidence of having yielded to rough treatment, the jaws of its embrasures gaping, and its fire being irregular and interrupted. Captain Peel came by, on his way up from the trenches, about five, very dusty and powdery. His reckless and dauntless seamen had been making beautiful practice, and had met with what must for them be considered a very moderate proportion of loss. At nine a cool breeze, much stronger than usual, sprung up and continued throughout the day. On the extreme left, toward the Quarantine, there was very slight firing from the French. The enemy either could not or would not keep up a very vigorous reply. About eleven o'clock a shell from the Russians exploded a magazine in our eight-gun battery, and a yell of applause followed the report. Very slight harm, happily, resulted from the explosion.

The fire on our side, which had continued since day break quietly and soberly, took a sudden access of fury about 3 o'clock, and was kept up from that hour to the critical moment with great activity. Between five and six, Lord Raglan and his staff took up a conspicuous position on the edge of the hill, where it commands very plainly our 4-gun battery and looks straight into the teeth of the Redan. The man with the fireworks was in attendance, but there was a pause yet for a while. Sir Collin Campbell was observed to plant himself on the next summit still nearer to the enemy, commonly called, to use legal phrase, the Green Hill. His appearance drew some fire, and the shells dropped and flashed close by, but without disconcerting his purpose of having a thorough good look-out place. It was about half past six when the head of the French attacking column told off for the attack was in all only 1,000, of whom 600 were in support. At the commencement 200 only went in, and another 200 followed. More than once there was a fierce hand-to-hand fight in the position itself, and our fellows had frequently to dash out in front and take their assailants in flank.

The most murderous sortie of the enemy took place about 3 o'clock in the morning; then the whole ravine was lighted up with a blaze of fire, and a storm of shot thrown in from the Strand Battery and every other spot within range. With a large body in reserve, it is freely asserted that the Russians could have been into the Redan in a twinkling.

When morning dawned, the position of both parties was one of expectation. The French were in great force within and on the outer slopes of the Mamelon, and also in possession of two out of the three offsets attached to the Mamelon on the Sapoune-hill. On our side 365 rank and file and 35 officers had been killed and wounded. On the French side near double the number of officers, and a total of not less than 1,500 men—some say as high as 3,700, but this must be an exaggeration.

Troops of wounded men came slowly up, some English, the greater portion French, begrimed with the dust of battle. On the left a party of Zouaves had stopped for a short time to rest their burden, bearing the dead bodies of three of their officers. A little lower an English soldier was down on the grass exhausted and well-nigh unconscious from some sudden seizure. A party of French were gathered round him, supporting him on the bank, and offering water from their canteens, which he wildly motioned aside.

A lively and even pretty looking vivandiere came striding up the ascent, without a symptom of acknowledgement to the racing masses of iron, and smiling as if the honor of her corps had been properly maintained. Outside the battlements of the Round Tower several corps of Zouaves were to be distinguished; about the heart of the Mamelon, and a fierce hand to hand encounter here with the musket, then with the bayonet, was evident. It was seven minutes and a half from the commencement of the enterprise. Then there came a rush through the angle where they had entered, and there was a momentary confusion outside. Groups, some idle, some busy, some wounded, were collected on the hither side, standing in shelter, and now, and then to the far corner a shell flew from the English battery facing it. But hardly had the need of support become manifest, and a gun or two again flashed from the embrasure against them, than there was another run in, another dash, and making for themselves a deep shelter from its fire.

JUNE 9, 12 o'clock.—At this last moment I hear it stated that the Russians are carrying shot and shell off to the other side of the harbor—that may mean that they are getting ready for a bolt, *a la bonne heure*—may it prove true. Still their figures, like light shadows flitting across the dim barrier of earthworks, were seen to mount up unfailingly—were seen running, climbing, scrambling like skirmishers up the slopes on to the body of the work amid a plunging fire from the guns, which, owing to their loose formation, did them as yet but little damage.

The Zouaves were upon the parapet firing down into the place from above; the next moment a flag was up as rallying point and defiance, and was seen to sway hither and thither, now up, now down, as the tide of battle raged round it; and now like a swarm they were in the heart of the Mamelon, and a fierce hand to hand encounter here with the musket, then with the bayonet, was evident. It was seven minutes and a half from the commencement of the enterprise. Then there came a rush through the angle where they had entered, and there was a momentary confusion outside. Groups, some idle, some busy, some wounded, were collected on the hither side, standing in shelter, and now, and then to the far corner a shell flew from the English battery facing it. But hardly had the need of support become manifest, and a gun or two again flashed from the embrasure against them, than there was another run in, another dash, and making for themselves a deep shelter from its fire.

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